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HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS:
HUMAN RIGHTS
SITUATIONS AND
REPORTS OF SPECIAL
RAPPORTEURS AND
REPRESENTATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 23 December 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the memorandum of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on ethnic cleansing and other human rights violations in Croatia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 114 (c), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

MEMORANDUM ON ETHNIC CLEANSING AND OTHER HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN CROATIA

In an attempt to secede forcibly from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the authorities of the Republic of Croatia have violated many international acts as they tried to incorporate into their newly established State the territories which legally, historically and ethnically do not belong and cannot belong to the Croatian people. By invoking the right of peoples to self-determination as a basis for the secession of the Croatian State, the authorities of this Republic have denied that same right to the Serb people who as a preponderant majority has lived in these territories for centuries and has asserted throughout history its State personality and position. In order to realize their territorial aspirations towards this territory, the Croatian authorities have tried in peace time, and particularly by provoking the war, to eliminate through systematic terror which often assumed cruel and large proportions, the Serb people both from the said territories and the territories in which Croats constitute a majority.

By presenting only a fraction of crimes committed by the authorities of the Republic of Croatia against Serbs, this Memorandum is aimed at drawing the attention of the international public to the frightening methods used by these authorities to achieve their political aspirations and at revealing before the eyes of the world only part of the truth about the suffering of the Serb people. This truth which was thrust upon the world at the time of the heinous crimes committed by the Croatian armed forces in the Medak pocket in the Republic of Serbian Krajina on 9 September 1993, and even then very stintingly, has a very long past and present history. Its presentation to the world public is the only way to deny the crimes like those dealt with in this Memorandum the right to future.

The crime committed by the Croatian armed forces on 9 September 1993 in the villages of Divoselo, Lički Čitluk, Počitelj and in other settlements of the Medak pocket, to the south and southeast of Gospić, by killing in a bestial manner all the civilians and wounded people they could find, and by looting, pulling down and setting on fire all the buildings and production facilities there, was yet another in the series of crimes committed against the Serb people in the territory of Croatia during the 1991-1993 war.

All the said crimes were, in fact, the follow-up of those committed against the Serbs in the "Independent State of Croatia" (present-day Croatia and Bosnia Herzegovina) in the Second World War in 1941-45, in order to accomplish for Croatia the ideological and political objective of its global strategy to become nationally and religiously homogeneous, that is, a State where there is no place for the Serb orthodox people or any agreement with this people.

During the Second World War, it is well known, over 1 million Serb civilians - men, women and children 1/ 2/ - were killed, their homes torn down and set to the torch, cultural and ecclesiastical buildings were destroyed in the territory of the fascist, quisling Independent State of Croatia. From 1941 to 1945, 907 people 3/ perished in the village of Divoselo alone and 4,740 persons 4/ in Gospić.

Both in the Second World War and in the ongoing developments, the genocidal idea of ethnic cleansing of the Serb people has been implemented by resorting to killings, expulsion, forcible movements of populations and finally, by conversion to Catholicism in the spirit of centuries-long proselytism and the political aim of the Roman Catholic Church.

Identical methods were also applied in the recent civil war and one should therefore not be surprised by the statement of General Jean Cott describing the crime in the Medak pocket of 19 September 1993 in the following words: "I have detected no signs of life at all either in men or in animals in the several villages which we passed through. Devastation was complete and deliberate"; nor by the words of Cedric Thornberry that this was one of the worst things he had seen in the war in the territories of the former Yugoslavia.

The crime in the Medak pocket took a toll of 67 human lives. Other people have been reported missing. There are, however, grounds for the assumption that many of those lives were lost somewhere in the karst pits of Mt. Velebit, a typical method of liquidation of the Serb population

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1/ The figure does not include soldiers.

2/ According to the data of the US intelligence service (the well-known "Serge Krizman" map) in the period from April 1941 to August 1942 alone 744,000 Serb civilians were put to death including: 78,000 - by the German army, 20,000 by the Italian military, 30,000 by Hungarians, 600,000 by Ustashas, 10,000 by the Albanian police and army and 6,000 by the Bulgarian army. Massacres and deaths were registered particularly in the area of Gospić. (See Annex No.1)

3/ See Annex No. 2

4/ See Annex No. 3

during the recent war and in the Second World War 5/. Many victims died, it was ascertained, not as a consequence of military operations but as a result of deliberate subsequent killings. The inspection of their bodies disclosed exposure to fire prior to death of many and signs of massacre or mutilation on some. According to forensic medical reports, many of the victims were not put to death during the initial operations by the Croatian forces, but much later, namely on 16 September in the course of the latter's retreat and immediately prior to the entry of UNPROFOR troops and their initial deployment.

All this points to deliberate and planned killings of Serb civilians, the wounded and the sick on orders issued by the high military command.

Many other examples testify to this being a general policy of the state of Croatia vis-a-vis the Serb people ever since the outbreak of war in 1991. Here are only some of them:

- In the period from mid-October 1991 until the end of March 1992 some 2,500 Serbs were liquidated in the area of Marino Selo and Pakračka Poljana. Victims were brought from Zagreb, Gospić, Rijeka, Gareśnica, Podravska Slatina and West-Slavonian settlements, and were put to death immediately or after having been subjected to brutal torture to be then buried in collective graves 6/.
In Pakračka Poljana alone 17 large graves (measuring 20 to 5 metres) with several hundred bodies as well as a number of smaller graves (measuring 2 to 3 metres) have been unearthed to date. Some 800 Serbs were buried in several graves at Marino Selo in a field between the village and the fishpond near the bank of the Ilova river. The Information Centre of the Serbian Sabor in Belgrade has made detailed maps of the graves so far discovered based on the testimonies of those who had survived, while UNPROFOR is in possession of similar maps made by D.B.Nicholson.

- Liquidations were directed by the Special Purpose Squad of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia under the command of Tomislav Merčep, with the agreement of the then Minister of the Interior

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5/ In 1941 some 60,000 Serbs were thrown into the pits of Mt.Velebit in the nearby Jadovno ustasha camp - the precursor of Jasenovac - within no more than 62 days and particularly from 2-5 August 1941 1,400 Serbs were thrown into the so-called Šaranova pit, all of them from a single village of Grubišino Polje. So far 18 other karst pits into which Serbs were thrown have been discovered on Mt. Velebit. There are grounds to suspect that at the very outset of the 1991 war several hundred Serbs in Gospić and the surrounding area perished in this way and 10 persons from the village of Divoselo.
6/Circulated as a UN Document, i.e. annex to the reports of the FR of Yugoslavia on the war crimes committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

Ivan Vekić and with the knowledge of Zdravko Tomac. Today, however, many obstacles are raised to the exhumation of these graves for political, technical and other reasons. There is a justified suspicion that it is done in an attempt to minimize the genuine extent of the crimes committed. A Security Council expert commission headed by Sherif Bassiouni and William J. Fenrick has failed to create necessary preconditions for the exhumation of the mass graves in Marino Selo and Pakracka Poljana since the presence of no Serb observers and experts has been ensured, no witnesses who would identify the burial places of slaughtered Serbs have been heard and the relatives of the victims have not been invited to assist in identification. Furthermore, rather than at the places where the greatest number of Serbs killed in the death camps of Marino Selo and Pakračka Poljana were buried, the exhumations have been carried out at secondary locations.

According to the letter of W.J. Fenrick of 2 December 1993 only one grave with nineteen Serb corpses was exhumed. The Information Centre of the Serbian Sabor, which is in possession of relevant documents, has shown readiness to make available to the UN experts, in addition to file No. 371, the documents which have not been published yet, including the maps with the locations of graves.

Only after the problems with the exhumation of the graves arose, did Mr. Fenrick express his readiness to meet the representatives of the Information Centre of the Serbian Sabor and take over the documents.

- As part of mass ethnic cleansing of the Serb people in Western Slavonia 10 urban and 183 rural settlements were uprooted completely and 87 in part in 1991 and 1992.

- In the ethnic cleansing on 10 December 1992, the 123rd National Guard Brigade of the Republic of Croatia led by Miljenko Crnac raided 24 then still undisturbed villages in the municipality of Slavonska Požega and, by throwing inflammable materials and hand grenades, burned down all the houses together with many people inside and killed the rest in a grisly manner. This is how dozens of civilians, mainly women, old and sick people unable to flee, were put to death. 7/

- On 25/26 December 1991 16 Serb villagers of Gornji Grahovljani, municipality of Pakrac - all of them aged between 60 and 80 - were killed; a child's body was discovered as well.

7/ Circulated as a UN Document, i.e. annex to the reports on the war crimes committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

- At Paulino Selo, situated halfway from Vinkovci to Osijek, all villagers that could be found, a total of 18 Serbs and 1 Hungarian, were closed in a house and executed. The house where the crime took place was subsequently razed so that it could not be established how those persons had been put to death.

- 28 soldiers were executed and massacred by the Croatian armed formations at Gračanica near Glina on 12/13 December 1991. One of the soldiers was nailed to the wall.

- 41 persons lost their lives at Miljevački Plato on 21 June 1992. They had been subjected to such a massacre by the Croatian military that their identification was impossible 8/, etc.

These and many other methods of ethnic cleansing were applied against the Serb population in Croatia during the period 1991 - 1993, ranging from the more "subtle" ones like taunting children at school for being Serbs; harassment; apartment searches; police arrests and interrogation; telephone switch-offs; regarding the ownership of books printed in the Cyrillic alphabet as proof of "Serbophile" leanings; putting up on public notice boards, distribution and even selling in public of lists of names of political non-like-minded persons, particularly of Serb intellectuals; denial of citizenship; job dismissals; evictions; orders to move out 9/; to the most drastic ones like torture, degrading and inhuman treatment in detention, repeated rapes 10/; taking of blood plasma; and blowing up of over 6,000 houses with mines and destroying of cultural monuments, (94 Orthodox churches were damaged and another 70 blown up including, among others, the Archibishop's residence at Pakrac along with the library dating from 1690.11/

As a result of all this, according to Security Council report No. S 25777 submitted by B.Boutros Ghali, 251,000 Serbs have been expelled from Croatia or, according to our updates, over 300,000. Likewise, the Serbs have lost the ownership of 26,285 hectares of land and the Yugoslavs - 3,952 hectares in Western Slavonia alone.

However, the exodus of the Serb population was particularly noticeable in urban areas. From Zagreb alone over 70,000 persons of the 100,000 registered Serbs, Muslims, Romanies and persons from mixed

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8/ Following this incident the Security Council issued resolution 762 and condemned Croatia.

9/ For instance, the order by the Slavonska Požega Crisis Committee dated 29 October 1991.

10/ See the documents of the Information Centre of the Serbian Sabor in Belgrade.

11/ See Annex No. 4

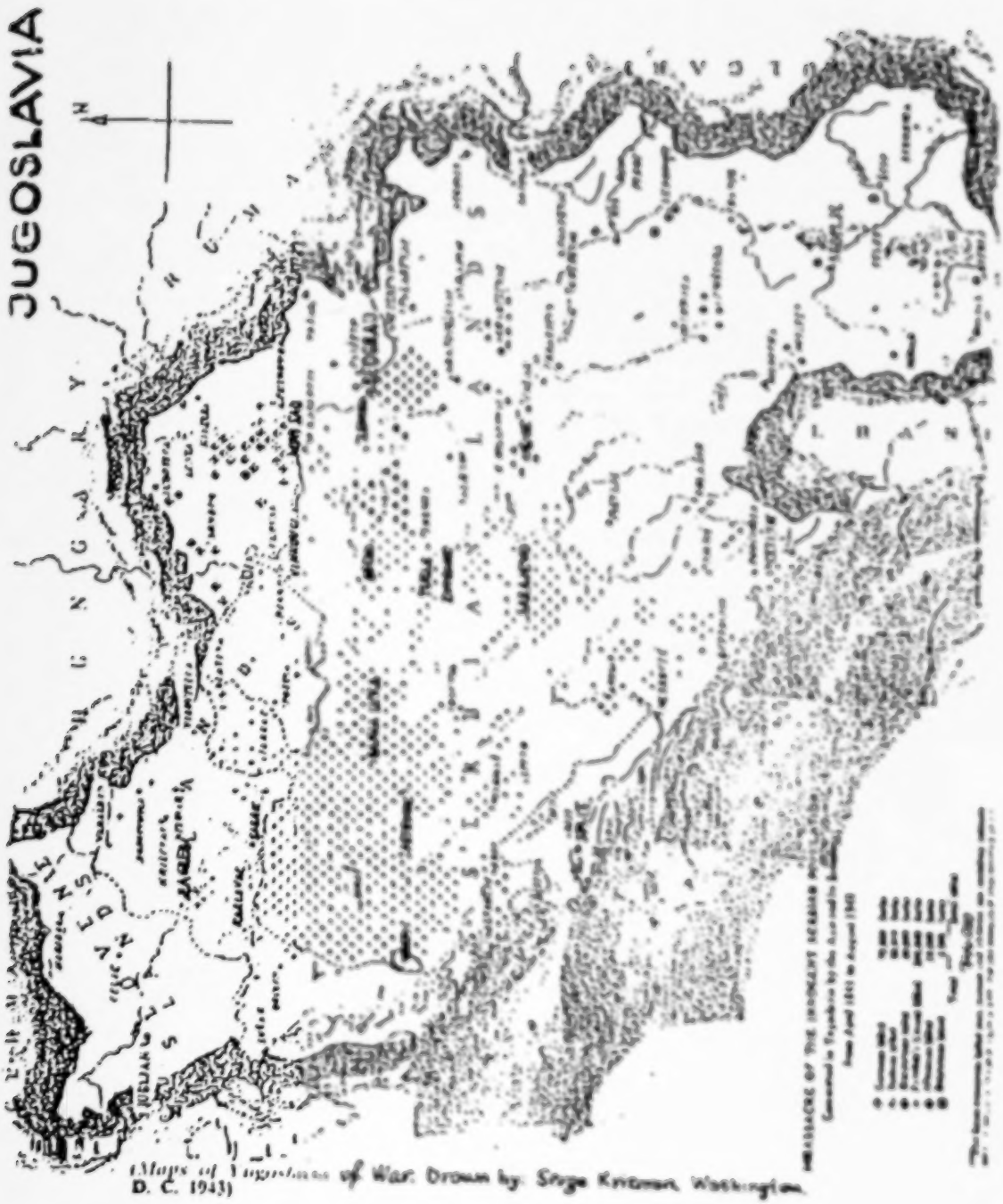
marriages, etc. have been driven out, another 2,000 from Sisak, 10,000 from Vinkovci, 5,000 from Gospić, and 26,000 from Rijeka. Pressure continue to be exerted on the Serbs and quite a large number of persons have or are about to change their name or surname under duress, major steps are being taken to convert the Serb population and Serb children to the Catholic faith. The children previously baptized (and anointed) according to the Orthodox canon are being confirmed afresh 12/, religious instruction has been introduced in schools and Serb clergy expelled and is not at all in a position to return and discharge their duties as the Croatian state does not guarantee even he most fundamental right to life. But, the most far-reaching idea of all is undoubtedly the idea to establish the Croatian Orthodox Church, in itself an attack on the very roots of Serbdom, through its institutional separation from the orthodox Church and rapprochement with Catholicism. Such a Church existed only in the days of the Independent State of Croatia. 13/

Croatia has also failed to enable the return of the Serbs to the areas from which they have been driven out. Rather, efforts are being made to prevent their return. Suffice it to mention here the project for the nuclear waste depository in Western Slavonia (Pakrac, etc.) due to be approved in the near future 14/. In addition, the ethnically cleansed but un-demolished Serb villages are now receiving Croatian settlers.

Belgrade, November 1993

12/ See Annex No. 5
13/ See Annex No. 6
14/ See Document E.CN.4/1993/108.

Annex 1



(Maps of Important Areas of War. Drawn by Sioga Kristman, Washington, D. C. 1943)

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Annex 2

Population trends at DIVOSELO, ČITLUK and POČITELJ
from 1857 - 1931 and 1948 - 1971

Settlement / Population future as per census of	Divoselo	Lički Čitluk	Počitelj
1857	1848	434	1340
1869	1988	505	1505
1880	2005	485	1432
1890	2148	479	1550
1900	2222	637	1674
1910	2001	627	1548
1921	2128	603	1594
1931	2164	570	1626
1948	679	344	843
1953	697	322	1008
1961	628	279	800
1971	505	236	640

The above statistics were prepared after the official Croatian source: Mirko Korenčić. Settlements and the population of the Socialist Republic of Croatia 1857 - 1971. Works of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts (JAZU), volume 4, Zagreb, 1979.

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Annex I

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES IN THE GOSPIC AND PERUSIC DISTRICTS
1941 - 1945

	COMMUNE	Gospic	Karlobag	Osik	Medak	Smiljan	Kosinj	Brgari-Brušani	Perusic	TOTAL
TOTAL	Men	734	14	306	500	293	440	22	215	2524
	Women	784	9	249	361	293	349	8	163	2216
	TOTAL	1518	23	555	861	586	789	30	373	4740
AGE	under 15	450	2	161	166	171	225	9	82	1266
	15-50	645	18	213	376	272	380	17	195	2116
	50 and over	410	3	167	296	142	182	4	101	1305
	unidentified	13	-	14	23	1	2	-	-	53
Social Background	peasants	794	9	378	593	366	527	15	257	2939
	children and youths	523	3	159	376	180	225	9	83	1558
	workmen	20	7	7	28	11	-	-	5	78
	craftsmen	44	2	1	14	10	15	3	23	112
	clerks	48	-	7	20	9	10	2	5	101
	merchants	14	-	3	12	2	5	1	3	40
	innkeepers	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	6
	teachers	24	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	26
	pensioners a.o.	47	2	-	16	7	7	-	1	80
Nationality	Serbs	1409	-	529	847	540	777	-	237	4317
	Croats	98	23	26	14	45	12	30	140	388
	Other	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Unidentified	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	11
Crimes Attributed to	Ustashis	1466	18	515	668	563	770	12	351	4363
	Italians	16	1	14	93	10	5	-	10	147
	Germans	11	1	12	45	-	3	-	4	76
	bombs and mortars	23	2	11	12	6	10	18	3	85
	other	4	1	3	43	7	1	-	10	69
Years of death	1941	1191	-	426	337	497	608	4	159	3217
	1942	36	1	24	68	8	47	6	10	200
	1943	97	12	35	173	18	13	14	33	415
	1944	27	8	63	236	9	121	5	167	686
	1945	111	2	6	38	34	-	1	9	201
	unidentified	6	-	1	14	-	-	-	-	21

Ref. Milan Bulajic: USTASHI CRIMES OF GENOCIDE No.3, RAD
Beograd, 1989, p.314

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Annex 4

The ordeals of the Serbian Orthodox Church in the war 1991 - 1993

During the Second World War (1941-1945), 512 clergymen including three bishops were insidiously put to death along with millions of other Serbs in the area of 23 eparchies of the Serbian Orthodox Church. During that war 437 Serb Orthodox churches, monasteries and chapels were demolished. The ustasha authorities looted 40 wagons of religious works of art and other items from Serb churches and monasteries and took them to Zagreb. After the war, in 1946 and in 1985, around 70 per cent of the valuables were returned.

In the recent war (1991-1993) which is still on, 156 churches and monasteries were demolished and another 169 severely damaged, 55 parochial homes or other religious buildings were torn or burnt down and 43 parochial homes and other church buildings damaged in the space of the former Yugoslav republics of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina where there are ten Serb Orthodox bishoprics.18 Serb cemeteries were devastated or ploughed over and 12 were badly damaged.

Of 10 episcopal residences, 8 were blown up with mines,shelled or badly damaged, and 7 bishops have moved out.The seat of the metropolitan was mined in Zagreb, badly damaged in Karlovac, shelled, badly damaged and devastated at Petrac, badly damaged and devastated in Sibenik, mined and demolished in Mostar, shelled and set on fire in Sarajevo, shelled and badly damaged in Tuzla.The summer residence of the Zahumlje-Herzegovina bishop in Dubrovnik was also destroyed, and the newly-appointed bishop of Osijecko Polje and Baranja was prevented from locating his seat in Osijek. The following high priests of the Serbian Orthodox Church are now outside their episcopal residences: Metropolitan Jovan of Zagreb and Ljubljana, Nikanor of Gornji Karlovac, Lukijan of Slavonija, Longin of Dalmatia, Atanasije of Zahumlje-Herzegovina, Nikolaj of Dabrobosna, Vasilije of Dvornik and Tuzla and Lukijan of Osijek and Baranja. No bishop of the Serbian Orthodox Church is now in his seat anywhere in the present-day Republic of Croatia for two main reasons: either the residence has been demolished or the impotent Croatian authorities have banned it. In the area of the present-day Republic of Yugoslavia 7 Roman-Catholic bishops pursue their work unhindered. Furthermore, certain Roman Catholic bishops from Croatia have been allowed a visit to Catholic believers in the Republic of Serbia, for instance, Bishop Ciril Kos who recently paid a visit to Srem.

In the course of this war, Serb churches were torn down in equal measure by Croat nationalists and by Muslim fundamentalists. A large number of church buildings, around 70 per cent, were destroyed outside of wartime operations and far from the frontline, even as much as 100 kms away. Damage was inflicted

on monuments of outstanding value,the 16th century Zitomislić Monastery, and the two wooden churches at Pastovac and Donja Rašenica dating back to 1700 and 1709, for instance.The new churches constructed in Petrinja, Nova, Gradiška, Slavonski Brod and elsewhere after World War II on the remains of those demolished in that war were recently destroyed once again.

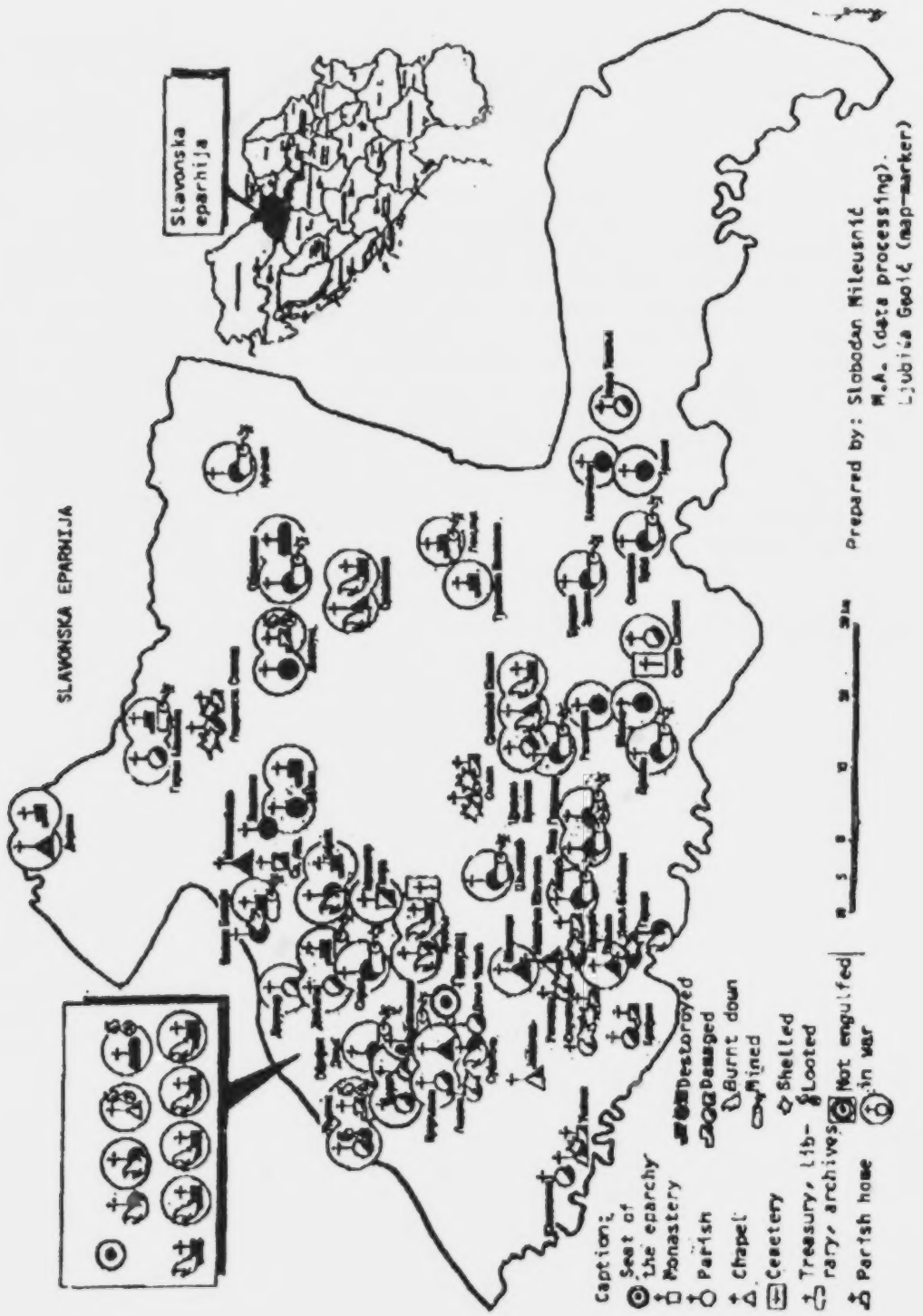
When churches are devastated, gone is also the great movable artistic and ecumenical property, particularly iconostases. As there are on average no less than 30 icons decorating the iconostasis - there are sometimes as many as 70 - one comes up , by multiplying the number of torn-down churches, with the figure of close to 5,000 destroyed icons created by the foremost 15th - 19th century painters. Forever lost are also a large number of items used in religious service and other works of sacral art and historic value.The Museum of the Serbian Orthodox Church in Zagreb was mined and the old Episcopal library at Pakrac, founded in 1670 by the Serbian patriarch Arsenije, a national library second in value only to the National Library of Serbia, was looted and partly destroyed. Unknown is the fate also of other church museums and treasuries, among other, in Dubrovnik, Šibenik, Zadar, Sarajevo, Karlovac, Tuzla and Osijek.

Slobodan Milenković, M.A.,
Chief Custodian of the SOC Museum

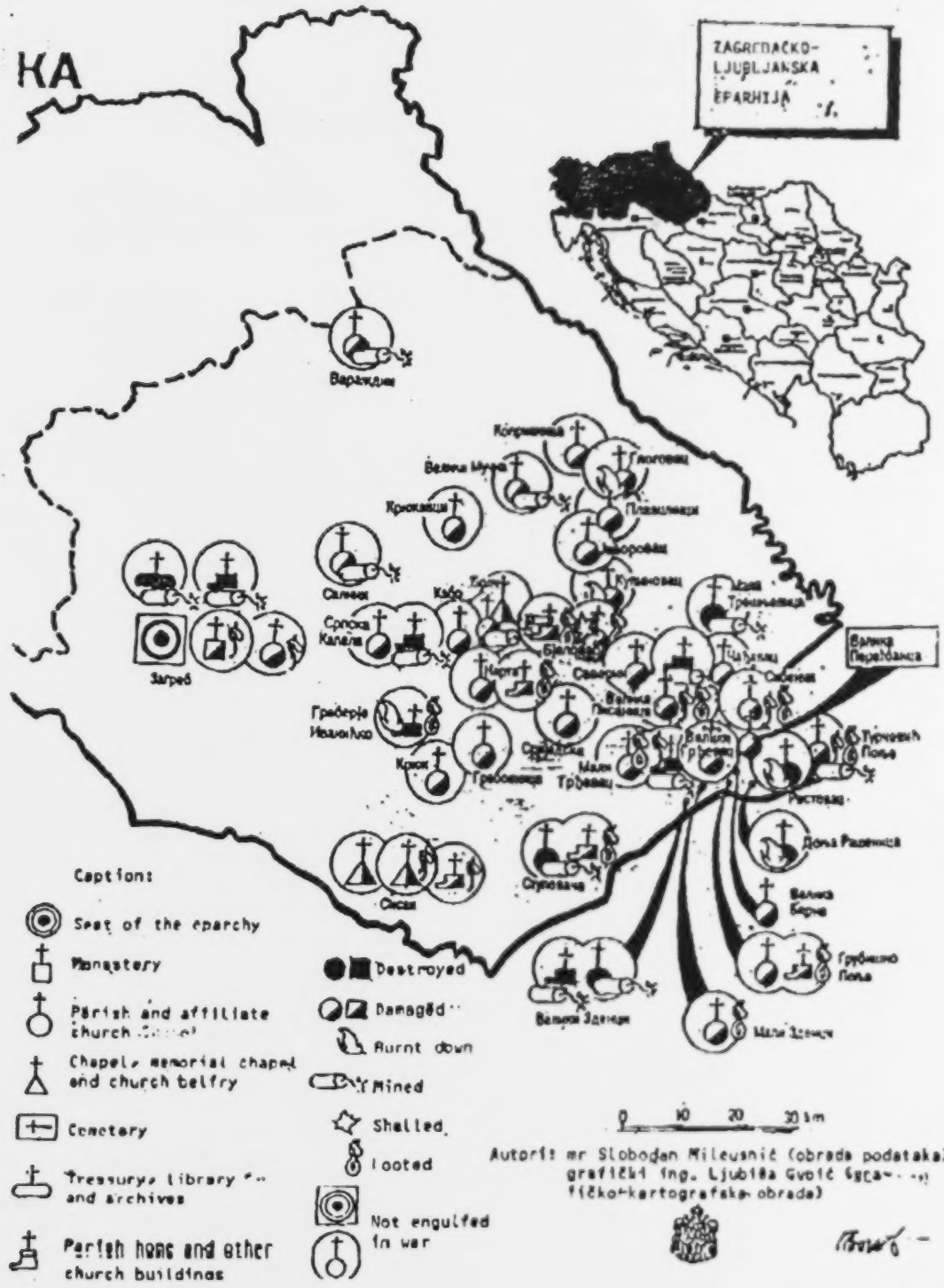
/...

DESTRUCTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF CROATIA FROM 1991 TO 1993

1. Churches demolished 70
2. Churches damaged 94
3. Monasteries damaged 4
4. Episcopal residences demolished 1
5. Episcopal residences damaged 3
6. Parochial homes and other church buildings demolished.....34
7. Parochial homes and other church buildings damaged.....30
8. Chapels demolished..... (illegible)
9. Chapels damaged 11
10. Cemeteries demolished 9
11. Cemeteries damaged 3
12. Church museums mined..... 1
13. Episcopal residences looted..... 2
14. Church libraries looted..... 1
15. Church archives demolished..... 1


SLAVONSKA EPARHIJA
Slavonska eparhija
Caption:
Seat of the eparchy
Monastery
Parish
Chapel
Cemetery
Treasury, library, archives
Parish house
Destroyed
Damaged
Burnt down
Mined
Shelled
Looted
Not engulfed in war
Prepared by: Slobodan Milenović
M.A. (data processing).
Ljubiša Gavić (map-marker)

/...



Autori: mr Slobodan Miletusnić (obrada podataka)
grafički ing. Ljubiša Gvozić (grafičko-kartografska obrada)

/...

Annex 5

REQUEST

I, father Branko Batinic, request a certificate attesting that my son Seka Batinic has been baptized in the Orthodox Church.

I need the certificate for the first communion because the child wishes to receive holy communion in the Catholic Church as demanded by his priest Tepeš.

Branko Batinic
Father

Received on 21 May 1992

Seal: Orthodox Mitropolitan of Zagreb
and Ljubljana Eparchy
in Zagreb

/...

Vasilije Kudjeljic
No. 254/V, Pros. Zrtava Str.
41040 Zagreb

Srpska crkvena ... (illegible)
No. 7/II, Ilica Str.
Zagreb

REQUEST

I hereby request from the above Church Parish to issue a certificate that my children have been baptised in Church.

I request the certificate in my own name as a parent (father) to make it possible for my children to provide evidence of their baptism since my children have been disparaged as non-Christians by certain individuals (children at school).

Kudjeljic

Seal: Orthodox Mitropolitan of Zagreb
and Ljubljana Eparchy
in Zagreb

/...

The Church of the Holy Cross
41020 Z A G R E B - Siget
Aleja pomorace bb

Zagreb, 22 May (year illegible)

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Marina Mandić

Marina Mandić will receive her first Communion from us at Siget in the Church of the Holy Cross and needs a certificate attesting to her having been baptized, so it would be appreciated if you could issue the certificate.

Antun ..... (surname illegible)

Seal: Arch-Bishopric of Zagreb
Zagreb-Siget
Roman-Catholic Parish of the Holy Cross

Seal: Metropolitan of the Orthodox Eparchy
of Zagreb and Ljubljana
in Zagreb

Annex 6

AFFIDAVIT OF RACIAL AFFILIATION

I, the undersigned Savo Kovačević, priest of the Croatian Orthodox Church, born on 10 July 1912 in Bileljina, belonging to the Orthodox faith, earlier on to the Orthodox faith,

Recognizing that any incorrect data and keeping silent about facts known to me would bring no less than a 3-month sentence of imprisonment and dismissal from place of work, or loss of my right to practice, I hereby assert, to the best of my knowledge and in full conscience, invoking also the oath I took on taking up this position, that there are n o persons of non-Arian descent among my ancestors, namely:

Parents:	are of Arian descent
Grand-parents:	are of Arian descent
Great-grand parents:	are of Arian descent

and that my spouse Nevenka Kovačević, nee Savić, born on 3 January 1912 at Klepani, belonging to the Orthodox faith and formerly belonging to the Orthodox faith whom I married on 23 January 1936 has among her ancestors n o persons of non-Arian descent, namely:

Parents:	are of Arian descent
Grand-parents:	are of Arian descent
Great-grand parents:	are of Arian descent

Done in Tuzla, on 15 March 1944.
Signed by:
Savo Kovačević

Note by the Mayor: I hereby verify and certify the authenticity of the above.
Signed by: Priest Savo Kovačević
Tuzla, 15 March 1944
Municipal Head Office in Tuzla
Seal: INDEPENDENT STATE OF CROATIA, CROATIAN ORTHODOX PARISH OF (name of place illegible)

/...

Izjava o rasnoj pripadnosti
(Što ne odgovara precrtati)

Potpisani (ime i prezime) Ivan Kovačević
(položaj i čin) Svećenik Hrvat. pravosl. crkve
rođen dne 10. Lipnja 1912. godine u Bijeljini
vjere pravoslavna prijašnje vjere pravoslavna
svjestan da bi neistiniti podaci i pretuživanje poznatih mi podataka povukli za sobom kaznu zatvora od najmanje 3 meseca i gubitak službe, odlučno izjavljujem pismeno svojim vlastitim imenom i po sarjetni i posebnom na zadnjoj službenoj strani, da među mojim predcima nema bilo osobe nearijskog porijekla i to

Roditelji: arijskog su porijekla

Predci II. koljena: arijskog su porijekla

Predci III. koljena: arijskog su porijekla

te da moj bračni drug (ime i prezime) Nevenka Kovačević, rod. Savić

rođ. dne 3. Siečnja 1912. godina u Vlasenici
vjere pravoslavne (prijašnje vjere) pravoslavne
a brak sam sklopio dana 23. Siječnja 1938. godine
među svojim predcima nema bilo osobe nearijskog porijekla i to

Roditelji bračnog druga: arijskog su porijekla

Predci II. koljena bračnog druga: arijskog su porijekla

Predci III. koljena (bračnog druga) arijskog su porijekla

da među predcima moga pokojnog (bivšeg) bračnog druga (ime i prezime)
rođ. u
vjere prijašnje
vjere:
nema — bilo osoba nearijskog porijekla i to
Roditelji (bivšeg bračnog druga):
Predci II. koljena (bivšeg bračnog druga)
Predci III. koljena bivšeg (bračnog druga)
Djeca (bolbo)
prvog braka bivše
u Zvorniku dne 15. Srpnja 1941.

Potpis: Ivan Kovačević

Osoba gradonačelnika: Potvrđuje i ovjerio vlastoručni potpis
Grad. Poglavarstvo u Tuzli
Pavić

Fe 81.97 šingvuli[illegible]

Unabhängiger Staat Kroatien.
Nezavisna Država Hrvatska.

Zahl: 7368 1942
Broj:

Heimatzust. Reg. Nr. [illegible] 1942
Reg. izv. br. 163

Heimatschein. – Domovnica.

Mit welchem anerkannt wird, dass ŽOŽARIĆ [illegible]
Kojom se priznaje da

nach Beruf svećenik (priest)
zanimanjem

geboren am 11.11.1907. in [illegible]
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Vor- und Zuname der Eltern [illegible]
ime i prezime roditelja

in der Stadt RUMA Grossgespanschaft Vuka das Heimatsrecht besitzt. V[illegible].19[illegible]
u gradu RUMI Velikoj župi Vuka, zavičajno pravo posjeduje.

Bürgermeisteramt - Gradsko poglavarstvo

RUMA, dne 28. srpnja 19[illegible]

Städt. Sekretär – Grad. tajnik:

Der Bürgermeister: – Gradonačelnik:

Eigenhändige Unterschrift d. Partei-Vlastoručni potpis stranke

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26917
28 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 DECEMBER 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a Statement by His Excellency Mr. Heydar A. Aliyev, President of the Azerbaijani Republic, at the meeting of the Council of Head of States of the CIS, at Ashgabat (Turkmenistan) on 24 December 1993, regarding aggression by the Republic of Armenia against Azerbaijan.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yashar T. ALIYEV
Counsellor
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Statement by the President of the Azerbaijani Republic, Mr. H. A. Aliyev, at the meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States

The almost six-year-old aggression by the Republic of Armenia against Azerbaijan has inflicted incalculable suffering on the Azerbaijani people.

Following the breakup of the USSR, when both Azerbaijan and Armenia obtained their independence, the conflict took on the character of an inter-State military conflict.

The armed forces of the Republic of Armenia have occupied approximately 14,000 square kilometres of Azerbaijani territory, of which more than 9,000 square kilometres lie outside the boundaries of the Nagorny Karabakh region. Moreover, it should be noted that Armenian armed units have taken full control of the territory of Nagorny Karabakh and have subsequently extended their aggressive operations beyond Nagorny Karabakh, occupying the districts of Lachin, Kelbajar, Agdam, Fizuli, Djebrail, Kubatly and Zangelan, and part of the Kazakh district of the Azerbaijani Republic. The military operations are accompanied by mass exterminations of the peaceful population, ethnic cleansing in the occupied territories and much destruction.

During the period of aggression against Azerbaijan, more than 18,000 people have been killed and approximately 50,000 wounded or disabled; 4,000 were taken prisoner or hostage and approximately 1 million Azerbaijanis have been made homeless. Over the course of the aggression, more than 100,000 dwellings, more than 1,000 economically important sites and more than 600 schools and medical establishments have been burned to the ground, plundered or destroyed. In addition, private and state property and capital stock worth hundreds of millions of dollars are being shipped out of the occupied territories into Armenia. All this has created a critical situation in Azerbaijan.

I deeply regret having to report that, in September 1993, following the entry of the Azerbaijani Republic into the Commonwealth of Independent States as a full member and in spite of Azerbaijan's accession to the collective security agreement, not only has the Republic of Armenia not halted its aggression but, on the contrary, its military activities have escalated considerably. In spite of the cease-fire agreement, in addition to the previously occupied districts of Lachin, Kelbajar, Agdam and parts of the Kazakh district, in October and November this year armed forces of the Republic of Armenia also occupied the districts of Fizuli, Djebrail, Kubatly and Zangelan in Azerbaijan. The aggressor has thus reached the State frontier of Azerbaijan with the Islamic Republic of Iran, creating a dangerous area of tension along the southern edge of the CIS and threatening to turn the conflict into an international one.

The occupation in October 1993 of districts in which more than 300,000 people were living is deeply resented by the people of Azerbaijan also

because it took place just after Azerbaijan's entry into the CIS and after its accession to the collective security agreement. As a result, the Republic of Armenia is not only carrying out aggression against the Azerbaijani Republic; it is also demonstrating complete disregard for the principles uniting our Commonwealth.

It is intolerable that the Republic of Armenia, a member of the CIS and a party to the collective security agreement, should be carrying out aggression against another State, the Azerbaijani Republic, which is also a full member of the Commonwealth.

Recent events have once again confirmed Armenia's aggressive aims. The attempts by the aggressor's armed forces to penetrate the Beilagan region, deep in Azerbaijani territory, where thousands of civilians from previously occupied districts are spread along all the roads, represents a new threat of an even bloodier escalation of the conflict. The fact that the enemy is using dozens of tanks, rocket launchers and heavy artillery in these attacks is proof of the intensity of the military activity.

The Republic of Armenia, ignoring the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and the mediation efforts of the CSCE, Russia, and Kazakhstan, is trying to compel us to acknowledge the Armenians of Nagorny Karabakh as a party to the conflict, in order to conceal its own true role as the country which is the direct aggressor. In fact, the hardly more than 100,000 Armenians living in the Nagorny Karabakh region, who are without significant resources of any kind, are not in a position to conduct extensive military operations against a country with a population of 7 million and to occupy 20 per cent of its territory. An attempt is being made to ignore the rights of the 50,000 Azerbaijanis of the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Republic who, as a result of ethnic cleansing have been completely driven out of the Shusha, Khojaly, Khojavend, Gadrut and Agdere districts.

Unfortunately, recent experience shows that indecisiveness, half-heartedness and the totally impermissible balancing of the interests of the aggressor and his victim not only amount to connivance with the aggressor but threaten to undermine peace in the whole region of the Caucasus and escalate the conflict beyond the borders of the CIS. All this obliges the countries of the CIS, the signatories of the collective security agreement, to deal seriously with the causes and consequences of Armenia's aggression against Azerbaijan. It must also be borne in mind that what is taking place affects not only our region but the whole area of the CIS.

We therefore propose that a system of bilateral and multilateral agreements designed to stabilize the political situation throughout the CIS should be worked out at the expert level and should cover:

- Recognition and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each of the member States of the CIS. As a first step, it is necessary to conclude regional agreements on the mutual recognition of frontiers in, for example, Central Asia, Transcaucasia and so on;

- The security, rights and freedoms of the national minorities in our States who provide the brutal pretext for separatism and militant nationalism.

Protesting against these actions by the Republic of Armenia, we address an urgent appeal to the Heads of States to:

1. Make a political assessment of the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijani Republic;

2. Resolutely demand that the Republic of Armenia cease its military activity against the Azerbaijani Republic;

3. Bring about the immediate withdrawal of all units of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia from the territory of the Azerbaijani Republic;

4. Demand that the Republic of Armenia provide serious political guarantees that it will not renew its military activities, without which the safe return of the refugees and displaced persons is impossible;

5. Establish a special committee made up of representatives of the States members of the CIS to evaluate the material damage and assess the criminal activities of the occupiers on Azerbaijani territory.

Without the practical implementation of these proposals there will be no peace, nor will the conditions be created for the mutually beneficial economic cooperation without which neither progress nor democracy nor even the existence of our Commonwealth is possible.

We have also proposed amendments to the text of the collective security agreement intended to establish machinery for emergency reaction to these situations or possible similar situations in the future representing a threat to the security of the Commonwealth. It is our firm conviction that the security of the States of the Commonwealth involves not only the security of their external frontiers but the peace and stability of our common house.

24 December 1993

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26918
28 December 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 23 DECEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of 12 November 1991 concerning the utilization by the coalition forces of thousands of bombs based on depleted uranium against the Iraqi forces. Many Arab and foreign newspapers have published documented information on this subject, including the British weekly The Independent on Sunday in its issue of 10 November 1991, The New York Times, in its issue of 21 January 1993, and the London-published newspaper Al Quds, of 16 March 1993. In this connection, the Egyptian press agency Middle Eastern News, quoting an authorized Kuwaiti source in the Ministry of Health, reported on 30 November 1993 that "radiation has been detected coming from Iraqi military equipment left by the Iraqi army near the Ali Assalem air base, not far from Kuwait ... and [that] the Ministry of Defence has requested the Radiological Protection Committee of the Kuwaiti Ministry of Health to analyse that equipment, following the establishment of the existence of nuclear radiation coming from it, and has suggested the possibility that the radiation in question was from uranium or other radioactive metals resulting from the bombing directed against the equipment in question".

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

93-72812 (E) 281293 281293

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26919
28 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 DECEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, a letter by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia, Dr. Mate Granić, addressed to you.

I would request your kind assistance in having the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 27 December 1993 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council

It is with great concern that I write to you today. The developments since the latest round of Geneva negotiations, marked by continuous fighting and civilian casualties, especially in Central Bosnia, are deeply disturbing. My Government is coming under increasing public pressure to take stronger measures to aid the imperiled Croat population in Central Bosnia. The continuation of the Muslim offensive in Central Bosnia could lead to a larger Croat-Muslim conflict with grave consequences.

It is becoming increasingly evident that the Sarajevo Muslim leadership has opted for war against the Bosnian Croats. My Government, however, insists on peace and a just settlement which would open a way for lasting cooperation between the two peoples and for stability in the region. We appeal for your assistance so that the latter option may prevail. In this regard, we respectfully request an emergency meeting of the Security Council, and call on the Security Council once again, to declare the besieged Bosnian Croat enclaves as safe areas, consistent with the principles of Security Council resolutions 819 (1993) and 824 (1993).

The belligerent policy pursued by the Sarajevo Muslim leadership against the Bosnian Croats, if not immediately reversed, may compel my Government to re-evaluate its policy with respect to Bosnia-Herzegovina, and to reconsider its support for substantial concessions by the Bosnian Croat delegation.

The Croatian side has entered the negotiations with the Muslim side in good faith; actively and consistently pursuing full normalization of relations. My Government has helped the Bosnian Muslim refugees more than any other. We have paid the utmost attention to the problems in respect of international humanitarian law in the area controlled by the Bosnian Croat authorities. Substantial progress has been made in this regard. In the last month, for instance, over 18,000 tons of aid has passed freely through the Bosnian Croat controlled areas. Since June 1993, The Bosnian Croat authorities have unilaterally released more than 5,600 Muslim detainees.

Regretfully, our proposals and actions have been met with stubborn resistance and intransigence on the Sarajevo Muslim side, such as the numerous violations of international humanitarian law in respect of the Nova Bila convoy and the Christmas Eve offensive against the Vitez enclave. Such acts are not only contrary to my Government's peace initiatives but are also contrary to the will of the international community. They may jeopardize the European Union's Action Plan.

My Government is fully aware of the adverse consequences of an escalation of hostilities in the region. Therefore, I strongly appeal to Your Excellency, to spare no reasonable consideration in influencing the Sarajevo Muslim leadership to halt its offensive in Central Bosnia immediately and

unconditionally, and in securing the welfare of tens of thousands imperiled Bosnian Croat civilians in Central Bosnia. This will surely prevent an even larger tragedy in Bosnia-Herzegovina and create conditions conducive to reaching a just and durable settlement and to bringing peace to the region.

(Signed) Dr. Mate GRANIĆ
Deputy Prime Minister
and Minister of Foreign Affairs

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26920
28 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 DECEMBER 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992, by which the Council decided to establish a United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ), and to my previous letters concerning the composition of the military component of ONUMOZ.

Having completed additional consultations, I propose that the military elements of ONUMOZ be also composed of personnel from Australia and New Zealand, which have expressed their readiness in principle to make the necessary officers available.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

93-72825 (E) 281293

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26921
28 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 DECEMBER 1993 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 23 December 1993 (S/26920) concerning the composition of the military component of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They take note of the information contained in your letter and agree with the proposal put forward therein.

(Signed) LI Zhaoxing
President of the Security Council

93-72831 (E) 281293

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26922
29 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 DECEMBER 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to convey the attached report addressed to me on 23 December 1993 by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia on the latest developments in the search for peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

93-72843 (E) 291293 291293

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Annex

Report of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee on the activities of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia

INTRODUCTION

1. The previous report of the Co-Chairmen, which the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council on 23 September 1993 (S/26486) provided an account of the deliberations on the HMS Invincible in the Adriatic Sea, on 20 September 1993. On that occasion, President Izetbegovic, Mr. Boban and Mr. Karadzic met in the presence of the Co-Chairmen, Presidents Bulatovic, Milosevic and Tudjman, Deputy Foreign Minister Churkin and Ambassador Redman. A constitutional agreement was reached providing for a Union of Republics of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Elaborate provisions for the promotion and protection of human rights were reconfirmed, as were arrangements for implementing and monitoring a cessation of hostilities. Agreements were also worked out providing the Muslim-majority Republic with access to the Adriatic Sea via the Neretva river, giving the Muslim-majority Republic a 99-year lease on an area for the construction of a port at Ploce (in addition to the use of the port of Rijeka) and assuring freedom of transit between the Union of Republics of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia.

2. The three sides in Bosnia and Herzegovina informed the Co-Chairmen that they would submit the "Invincible Package" to their respective assemblies for ratification. The Bosnian Croat and the Bosnian Serb sides subsequently informed the Co-Chairmen that their assemblies had ratified the Invincible Package. The Bosnian Presidency reported that their expanded assembly did not.

3. Both the Bosnian Croat and the Bosnian Serb sides then informed the Co-Chairmen that they had made concessions on the HMS Invincible conditional on the acceptance of the Package by all sides. They therefore intended to withdraw their concessions because the Bosnian Presidency side had not ratified the Package. The Co-Chairmen appealed to the Bosnian Croat and the Bosnian Serb sides not to withdraw their concessions but to continue the search for peace.

I. THE CONTINUING SEARCH FOR PEACE

4. In the situation that presented itself following one side's non-ratification of the Invincible Package, the Co-Chairmen decided to pursue a two-track approach: to build upon the Invincible Package; and to explore whether, by tackling certain problems in the former Yugoslavia together, it might be possible to create more options for helping to find a settlement in Bosnia and Herzegovina. One idea that was specifically considered was the possibility of a territorial exchange between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia that would enable agreement to be reached on an outlet to the sea for the Bosnian Republic in a deep-water area, which would allow it to build its own port on its own sovereign territory.

5. The Co-Chairmen have carried out extensive discussions with the three sides, as well as with leaders of neighbouring countries, at Geneva, Belgrade, Sarajevo and Zagreb. Together with the Foreign Ministers of the European Union they met with the parties at Geneva on 29 November. The Co-Chairmen continued their meetings with the parties until 2 December. Thereafter, they maintained contacts with the parties and the Presidents of neighbouring countries in their respective capitals. On 17 December, the Co-Chairmen attended a meeting with the Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina at Vienna, arranged by the Belgian Foreign Minister and the Commissioner of External Affairs of the European Union. The Co-Chairmen, immediately thereafter, shuttled among the parties prior to meeting them at Geneva on 21 December. The next day, 22 December, the Co-Chairmen joined the Foreign Ministers of the European Union in a meeting with the parties at Brussels. The Co-Chairmen held further discussions with the parties in the evening of 22 December and on 23 December in a determined push for a peace agreement.

II. DELIBERATIONS

6. The discussions that took place had the following aims:

(a) To build upon the "Invincible Package";

(b) To provide the Muslim-majority Republic with a minimum of 33.3 per cent of territory;

(c) To ensure the Muslim-majority Republic access to the sea.

7. On the first point, namely building upon the Invincible Package, the Co-Chairmen have taken the view that changes would only be made if they are agreed to by all three Bosnian sides.

8. On providing the Muslim-majority Republic with a minimum of 33.3 per cent of territory, the Bosnian Croats and the Bosnian Serbs, on 21 December 1993, made a joint proposal of a map that they said provided 33.3 per cent of territory for the Bosnian Republic and 17.5 per cent for the Croat-majority Republic. In the event of any shortfall in reaching these figures on the proposed map, the Bosnian Serbs undertook to make up the difference. The Co-Chairmen transmitted this map to the Bosnian Presidency on 21 December.

9. On the issue of access to the sea, the Bosnian Croat side took the position that this had been settled in the Invincible Package. The Bosnian Presidency, however, submitted that Neum should be allocated to the Muslim-majority Republic on a sovereign basis. The Bosnian Croats were not prepared to accept this, pointing out that Neum was an exclusively Croat area. The Republic of Croatia then came up with a proposal according to which it would accord the Muslim-majority Republic and the Bosnian Serbs each an area of land on the Adriatic Sea in the vicinity of the Prevlaka peninsula. This would be an allocation of sovereign territory and, in the case of the Muslim-majority Republic, it would be accompanied by a sovereign road corridor. The areas indicated for the Muslim-majority Republic and for the Bosnian Serbs would both be deep-water areas, at which deep-water ports could be built. In return, the Republic of

Croatia would incorporate Neum and the Bosnian Serbs would give it some land that would widen its territory in the Dubrovnik area, thereby enhancing its security.

10. The Bosnian Presidency first indicated interest in the offer of a port in the Prevlaka area but after examining it further informed the Co-Chairmen that it was too far away and would be too expensive. Faced with this situation, the Co-Chairmen stated that the arrangements made on the Invincible in respect of Neum would be maintained. The Bosnian Presidency then came up with a proposal that Neum and a part of Stolac should be held by the Muslim-majority Republic and the Bosnian Croat Republic in condominium, that is to say, joint sovereignty. The Bosnian Croat side said it would study the proposal but only in relation to the Isthmus of Klek, not the Opstina of Neum.

11. On the issue of international guarantees for any peace agreement, the Co-Chairmen have taken the position that this would be a matter to be considered by the Security Council. Nevertheless, the Co-Chairmen contacted interested Governments and international organizations to explain to them the importance attached to the question of international guarantees for the implementation of an agreement.

III. OUTCOME

12. The situation following the discussions held at Geneva on 21 December and at Brussels on 22 and 23 December may be summarized as follows:

(a) There is agreement among all three sides that Bosnia and Herzegovina should be organized as a Union of three republics;

(b) There is agreement that the Muslim-majority Republic should have 33.3 per cent of territory and the Croats should have 17.5 per cent;

(c) At Brussels on 23 December, the Co-Chairmen appealed to all three sides to observe a holiday truce to cover the period 23 December to 15 January. All three leaders accepted this appeal and undertook to give instructions to their military commanders down to the local level to observe the cease-fire faithfully;

(d) The three sides have agreed to return to Geneva on 15 January 1994, to continue the search for peace;

(e) Working Groups have been established to look into the following issues and to help reach agreement on them by 15 January:

(i) The definition of the Mostar city area that would be placed under the temporary administration of the European Union;

(ii) Technical arrangements for providing the Muslim-majority Republic with road and rail access to Brcko and the Sava river, without prejudice to the Muslim-majority Republic's continued support for the arrangements agreed on the HMS Invincible;

(iii) Access of the Muslim-majority Republic to the sea;

(iv) Continued discussions between Mr. Silajdzic and Mr. Krajisnik on territorial delimitation;

(f) The Co-Chairmen have asked all three sides to consult their respective "Assemblies" beforehand so that any agreement concluded at Geneva would come into force immediately upon signature.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26923
31 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE REPRESENTATIVES AND DEPUTY AND ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ELECTED FOR THE PERIOD 1994-1995

At its 43rd and 44th meetings, on 29 October 1993, the General Assembly elected Argentina, the Czech Republic, Nigeria, Oman and Rwanda as non-permanent members of the Security Council for a term of two years, beginning on 1 January 1994.

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that, with regard to the representation of the members of the Security Council elected for the period 1994-1995, he has received the communications referred to hereunder.

Argentina: Credentials from the Minister of External Relations, International Trade and Worship of Argentina signed on 18 November 1993 stating that Mr. Emilio Cardenas has been appointed representative of Argentina on the Security Council, Mr. Raúl Alberto Ricardes deputy representative and Mr. Carlos Sersale di Cerisano, Mr. Alejandro Nieto, Mr. Héctor Raúl Pelaez, Mrs. María Fernanda Cañas and Mr. Estanislao Angel Zawels alternate representatives.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

The Czech Republic: Credentials signed on 9 December 1993 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic stating that Mr. Karel Kovanda has been appointed representative of the Czech Republic on the Security Council, Mr. Alexandr Slabý and Mr. Alexandr Sporýš deputy representatives and Mr. Karel Žebrakovský, Mr. Ivo Šrámek, Mr. Štefan Füle and Mr. Jiří Vaňhara alternate representatives.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

Nigeria: Credentials from the Minister of External Affairs of Nigeria signed on 7 December 1993 stating that Mr. Ibrahim A. Gambari has been appointed representative of Nigeria on the Security Council, Mr. Isaac E. Ayewah and Mr. S. A. Otuyelu deputy representatives and Mr. Martin Uhomoibhi, Mr. P. A. Egunsola, Mr. A. B. Gwary and Miss R. O. Daio alternate representatives.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

Oman: Credentials signed on 11 December 1993 by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Oman stating that Mr. Salim bin Mohammed Al-Khussaiby has been appointed representative of Oman on the Security Council, Mr. Mohammed bin Abdullah bin Salim Al Sameen deputy representative and Mr. Salim bin Hamad Al Battashi, Mr. Said bin Ali Al-Amri, Mr. Mohammed bin Awadh Al-Hassan, Mr. Said bin Nasser Al-Harthy and Mr. Moosa bin Hamdan Al-Taee alternate representatives.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

Rwanda: Credentials from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Rwanda signed on 17 December 1993 stating that Mr. Jean Damascène Bizimana has been appointed representative of Rwanda on the Security Council and Mr. Chaste Abimana deputy representative.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/833
S/26924
28 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 23 December 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the attached letter, dated 22 December 1993, from the President of the Parliament of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Your Excellency (see annex).

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan Z. MISIC
Ambassador and
Deputy Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 22 December 1993 from the President of the Parliament of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General

TO THE:

SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS
PRESIDENT OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
CO-PRESIDENTS OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA
COMMANDER OF UNPROFOR FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA
COMMANDER OF UNPROFOR FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

At the meeting of the President of the Parliament of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the President of the Chamber of Citizens and representatives in the Parliament of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the different political parties, held on 22 December 1993 in Sarajevo, the President of the Commission for Foreign Relations of the Parliament of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Edham Bičakčić, informed the Parliament of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina about the incident of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) Civil Police to the State Delegation of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina which happened on 19 and 20 December 1993 at the Split Airport.

The UNPROFOR Civil Police was opening the private mail as well as the regularly certified and sealed diplomatic letters to the members of the State delegation of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, whose member was also Mr. Edham Bičakčić, President of the Commission for Foreign Relations, who all had complete and regular documents and diplomatic passports.

The Parliament of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina points out that this is unacceptable behaviour of UNPROFOR members towards the members of the State delegation of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, an internationally recognized State and a Member of the United Nations, and thinks that it is nothing but a violation of the rules of international law, in particular the international norms on basic human rights.

In that sense, as the Parliament of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, we here express our protest and demand that the authorized organs of the international community undertake all the necessary measures.

(Signed) Miro LAZOVIĆ
President of the
Parliament of the
Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26925
30 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 DECEMBER 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ITALY TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you of the measures adopted by the Italian Government pursuant to paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 883 (1993) to meet the obligations set out in paragraphs 3 and 7 of the aforementioned resolution.

For matters within the competence of the European Union (strengthening of the air embargo, trade embargo), the Union's regulations have been adopted by the Italian judicial system. Regarding matters of national competence (freezing of funds and financial resources owned or controlled by the Libyan Government) the Italian Government issued Decree No. 488 on 2 December 1993.

(Signed) Lorenzo FERRARIN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/56
S/26926
30 December 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
CONSEQUENCES OF THE IRAQI OCCUPATION OF AND AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ON THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF THE ORGANIZATION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 29 December 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the Final Communiqué of the fourteenth session of the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council held at Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 20 to 22 December 1993 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under the agenda items entitled "The situation in the Middle East", "Question of Palestine", "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina",

"Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait", "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", "Development and international economic cooperation" and "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Thani AL-SUWAIDI
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Final Communiqué adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its fourteenth session, 7-9 Rajab A.H. 1414 (20-22 December A.D. 1993)

In response to the gracious invitation of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud, King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Supreme Council of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (Gulf Cooperation Council) (GCC) held its fourteenth session at Riyadh from 7 to 9 Rajab A.H. 1414 (20-22 December A.D. 1993). The session was chaired by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud, with the following leaders also present:

His Highness Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates;

His Highness Sheikh Isa Bin Salman Al Khalifa, Amir of Bahrain;

His Majesty Sultan Qaboos Bin Said, Sultan of Oman;

His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad Al Thani, Amir of Qatar;

His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Amir of Kuwait.

Progress of the Cooperation Council

The Supreme Council reviewed the positive political, security, military, economic, social and cultural progress made by the Cooperation Council in the light of the conclusions and recommendations submitted by the Ministerial Committees and the Ministerial Council. It also considered ways of promoting joint action on the basis of faith in a shared destiny, unity of purpose and a desire to strengthen the process of cooperation with a view to achieving the objectives set out in the Constitution and embodied in resolutions concerning all aspects of joint action. It was guided in this respect by the royal address of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud, delivered at the opening meeting of the Supreme Council's fourteenth session, which stated principles and foundations for future joint action.

The Supreme Council declares its firm commitment to expedite the functioning of the Cooperation Council and to propel it towards broader horizons, in order to meet all challenges, to keep pace with regional and international developments and to fulfil the aspirations and expectations of the leaders and peoples of the GCC member States in terms of security, stability and prosperity.

Implementation of Security Council resolutions concerning aggression by the Iraqi regime

The Supreme Council discussed developments in the regional situation and new factors in the Gulf region in view of the violation by the Iraqi regime of the terms of the cease-fire, as set out in Security Council resolution 687 (1991), through a continued policy of procrastination in implementing the Security Council resolutions relating to its aggression and persistent repetition of expansionist claims against Kuwait, thus threatening that State's sovereignty and independence and endangering regional security. In this connection, the Council vigorously condemns the Iraqi regime's policy of selectivity in implementing legitimate pertinent international resolutions, and particularly its failure to respect and comply with Security Council resolution 833 (1993), establishing the boundary between Kuwait and Iraq, its aggressive conduct towards Kuwait, the provocative actions of its forces and agents on the boundary between the two countries and its hints of renewed aggression. The Supreme Council affirms its full support f r Kuwait in accordance with the principle of collective security.

The Council once again urges the Iraqi regime to observe the terms of the cease-fire and to implement all the related Security Council resolutions, including the provisions of resolution 687 (1991). In particular, it calls for compliance with and implementation of the resolution concerning the international boundary between the two countries on the basis of the agreements concluded between them and in accordance with Security Council resolution 833 (1993). It also calls for the release of all prisoners and detainees, both Kuwaitis and third-country nationals, the payment of compensation and an undertaking not to perpetrate or to support any act of terrorism or subversion. The Supreme Council calls upon the international community to counter the Iraqi regime's attempts to circumvent the decisions of international legitimacy and affirms the need to maintain international pressure until such time as the regime desists from its aggression and complies with all its international obligations.

The Council also affirms that respect for Kuwait's sovereignty and independence, as stated in paragraph 2 of resolution 687 (1991), as well as for its international boundary, as established by the Security Council in resolution 833 (1993), constitutes the core of the obligations set out in resolution 687 (1991). Failure to comply with these provisions represents a violation of the resolution's core.

The Council also holds the Iraqi regime fully responsible for the human distress and suffering inflicted on the fraternal Iraqi people as a result of the regime's policies, which constitute a breach of Security Council resolution 688 (1991), and refusal to implement resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991), which address the human suffering of the Iraqi people. Meanwhile, it affirms its resolute commitment to Iraq's physical unity and territorial integrity.

Relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran and the issue of the islands

After hearing a detailed report by His Highness Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates, concerning the dispute between the United Arab Emirates and Iran over the three islands of Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, the Supreme Council calls upon Iran to respond to the President's invitation to engage in a direct dialogue with respect to Iran's occupation of the Emirates' three islands. It affirms that the United Arab Emirates remains intent on dialogue and the use of all peaceful means in order to end the occupation and to restore its sovereignty over the three islands, in conformity with international laws and practices and the principles of good-neighbourliness and mutual respect between States.

In this connection, the Council welcomes the declaration by the Government of Iran concerning its dispute with the United Arab Emirates over the three islands and hopes that this indicates a repeal of all the measures and arrangements adopted by Iran on the island of Abu Musa, as well as an end to the occupation of the Emirates' islands of Greater and Lesser Tunb. It recalls in this respect the Supreme Council's statement, at the conclusion of its thirteenth session at Abu Dhabi, to the effect that the development of relations with Iran is linked to the consolidation of trust and to the implementation by Iran of measures commensurate with its adherence to the principles of good-neighbourliness, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the States of the region and non-interference in internal affairs.

The Supreme Council reaffirms its absolute solidarity with and full support for the stand of the United Arab Emirates. It endorses whatever peaceful means and measures that country may deem appropriate to restore its sovereignty over the three islands, in accordance with the principles of international legitimacy.

The current Arab situation

The Supreme Council has followed developments in the Middle East peace process with keen interest. It welcomes the signing of the Declaration of Principles by the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel as a first step towards the attainment of a just, comprehensive and lasting solution of the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), the principle of land for peace, a complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, especially the Holy City of Jerusalem, and the establishment of firm foundations for security and stability in the Middle East. Accordingly, the Council expresses the hope that the current negotiations will lead to substantial progress in all spheres.

It urges the international community to persuade Israel to end its occupation of the Syrian Golan and to implement Security Council resolution 425 (1978), which calls for Israel's withdrawal from all Lebanese territory.

The Supreme Council is also following developments in Somalia with deep concern. It expresses its profound sorrow at the continued deterioration of the security situation there and calls on all Somali factions to renounce their differences in favour of the national interest and to cooperate with the efforts of the United Nations to restore security and stability. The Council reaffirms its support for Somalia through this painful ordeal, as well as its resolute commitment to Somalia's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Supreme Council considered the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in terms of security and living conditions, caused by the continuing iniquitous Serbian aggression and the perpetration in that unfortunate Republic of the vilest inhuman crimes of genocide by both regular and irregular Serbian forces, thus contravening United Nations instruments and posing a blatant challenge to international legitimacy. The Council vigorously condemns the attempts of the Serbs and Croats to impose the status quo and to extract territorial gains in a manner inconsistent with international legitimacy.

Noting that the international economic sanctions imposed on the Serbs have had no noticeable effect in altering their aggressive behaviour or halting their systematic practices of ethnic cleansing, the Council urges the Security Council to take all the necessary measures permitted under Chapter VII, Article 42, of the Charter of the United Nations in order to restore international peace and security. It also demands that the Security Council enable Bosnia and Herzegovina to exercise its legitimate right of self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter by, inter alia, lifting the arms embargo imposed on it and intensifying sanctions and pressure against Serbia and Montenegro.

While recording its appreciation of the responsive attitude of Bosnia and Herzegovina towards the attainment of a negotiated solution on the basis of the plan recently presented by the two international mediators, the Council endorses the just requests of Bosnia and Herzegovina that the plan be modified in order to give the country a maritime outlet and thus preserve its territorial cohesion and unity.

Cooperation and coordination

The Supreme Council reviewed the process of defence cooperation among member States in the light of the 12th meeting of their Ministers of Defence and of the significance of this issue in terms of protecting the security and achievements of the GCC States. It endorsed all the Ministers' recommendations, particularly that concerning development of the Peninsula Shield Force and the numerous other military issues, and emphasized the importance of such cooperation in strengthening collective defence among GCC States.

In this connection, the Council decided to establish a supreme committee to follow up the implementation of resolutions concerning collective defence and military cooperation. The committee, whose chairmanship is to be rotated annually among the Ministers of Defence of the GCC States, will incorporate the Chiefs of Staff and the Chairman of the Secretariat's Military Committee. The rotating chairmanship will begin with the United Arab Emirates.

The Council also endorsed the recommendations, made by the Ministers of the Interior at their meeting at Abu Dhabi from 9 to 10 Jumada II A.H. 1414 (22-23 November A.D. 1993), concerning all aspects of security cooperation, including matters relating to the Comprehensive Security Agreement. The Ministers instructed the Under-Secretaries of the Interior Ministries to meet in order to finalize the text of the Agreement.

On economic matters, the Council expressed its satisfaction at the increase in trade between GCC nations and in the number of those benefiting from the application of provisions of the Unified Economic Agreement enhancing the interlinkage of interests among GCC nationals. It also stressed the importance of implementing the remaining provisions of the Agreement. In this context, the Council instructed the Ministers of Finance to persist in their efforts to reach an agreement on a unified customs tariff and decided to improve conditions for the acquisition of real estate by GCC nationals and to permit national airlines to conduct their activities without a general agent or a local sponsor if they so wished. The Council also decided to establish the GCC Commercial Arbitration Centre and endorsed its draft statute.

The Supreme Council also endorsed the recommendation that nationals of GCC States working in the domestic public sector be treated in the same way as nationals of the host member State if employed in accordance with the executive regulations proposed by the Ministers of Labour.

The Supreme Council reviewed the steps taken by member States to strengthen the Arabian Gulf University pursuant to the decision of the Supreme Council at its twelfth session at Kuwait in 1991. The Council emphasizes that measures must be taken to enhance the role of the University as a successful model for joint action and that the University should continue to focus on rare areas of specialization and to meet the needs of States of the region.

The Council expresses its satisfaction at progress made in applying the general policies and principles for environmental protection adopted at the Muscat summit in 1985. It stresses the importance of continued joint action to harmonize policies, to unify environmental regulations and legislation, to strengthen national and regional capacities, to train manpower, to raise the level of environmental consciousness among GCC nationals and to conserve natural resources.

The Supreme Council also discussed the turbulent situation in the world oil market caused by the large surplus in supply, which has negatively affected the economies of member States.

In recognition of the need for action to stabilize the oil market, the GCC States are prepared to join in lowering current production if all producer States, both inside and outside the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), approve and commit themselves to a comprehensive plan for a proportionate decrease in production.

Accordingly, the member States endorse the related efforts of the Sultanate of Oman in conjunction with non-OPEC producer States.

The Council welcomed the agreement reached by States parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and hopes that this agreement will help to boost international trade and thus improve economic growth rates throughout the world.

The Supreme Council expresses its deep appreciation and gratitude to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud, King of Saudi Arabia, and to the Government and people of the Kingdom, for their warm reception and kind hospitality and for the sincere fraternal sentiments with which the leaders of the GCC States were received. It commends the excellent preparations and the great efforts made to ensure the comfort of delegations and the success of the meeting. The Council looks forward to meeting at its fifteenth session, to be held in Bahrain in December 1994 at the kind invitation of His Highness Sheikh Isa Bin Salman Al Khalifa, Amir of Bahrain.

Riyadh, 9 Rajab A.H. 1414 (22 December A.D. 1993)

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30 December 1993

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in response to Security Council resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993, by which the Council established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) for a period of six months, subject to the proviso that it would be extended beyond the initial 90 days upon a review by the Council based on a report from the Secretary-General as to whether or not substantive progress had been made towards the implementation of the Arusha peace agreement.

2. By the same resolution, the Security Council also approved the Secretary-General's proposal that the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR), established by Council resolution 846 (1993), should be integrated within UNAMIR. Finally, the Security Council invited the Secretary-General to report on the progress of UNAMIR following its initial deployment, and resolved to review as appropriate, on the basis of that report, the requirement for further deployments in the scale and composition recommended by the Secretary-General in his report of 24 September 1993 (S/26488).

3. The Arusha peace agreement, signed on 4 August 1993, called on the United Nations to play a major support role during a 22-month transitional period, beginning with the installation of a broad-based transitional government and ending with the holding of national elections. The Security Council in resolution 872 (1993) authorized UNAMIR, inter alia, to contribute to the security of the city of Kigali through the establishment of a weapons-secure area; to monitor observance of the cease-fire agreement, including cantonment, demobilization and integration of the armed forces of the parties; to monitor the security situation during the final period of the transitional government's mandate; to assist with mine clearance, primarily through training programmes; to investigate, at the request of the parties or on its own initiative, instances of alleged non-compliance with the provisions of the Arusha peace agreement; to monitor the process of repatriation of Rwandese refugees and resettlement of displaced persons; to assist in the coordination of humanitarian assistance activities in conjunction with relief operations; and to investigate and report on incidents regarding the activities of the Gendarmerie and police.

I. POLITICAL ASPECTS

4. My Special Representative, appointed in pursuance of paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution 872 (1993), arrived in Kigali on 23 November 1993 and established his headquarters in the Rwandese capital. Since his arrival, my Special Representative has established contacts and working relations with the parties signatories to the Arusha peace agreement as well as with the diplomatic missions accredited to the Rwandese Government and the religious and traditional leaders of the country. Pursuant to resolution 872 (1993), my Special Representative will help in bringing about the appropriate political environment to promote and enhance a dialogue between the parties to the Arusha peace agreement.

5. In his meetings with representatives of concerned Governments and diplomats, my Special Representative stressed the need to harmonize their efforts and activities with those of UNAMIR in order to reach a successful conclusion of the Arusha peace agreement. Following a series of violent incidents in the months of November and December 1993, which caused the death of some 40 persons, my Special Representative undertook several initiatives in order to help defuse the tension prevalent in the country and to get the parties signatories to the Arusha peace agreement to renew their commitment to implement the peace plan.

6. Those initiatives included the convening of a meeting between the Government of the Rwandese Republic and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) at Kinihira, 80 kilometres from Kigali. At that meeting, the two parties issued a joint declaration in which they reaffirmed their commitment to do their utmost in order to achieve the goals set by the Arusha peace agreement, namely peace and national reconciliation. They agreed to set up a broad-based transitional government before 31 December 1993. During that meeting, the Chairman of RPF reaffirmed that the Front was more willing than ever to respect all its commitments, especially the one relating to the cantonment of its security battalion in Kigali.

II. MILITARY ASPECTS

7. By paragraph 12 of resolution 872 (1993), the Security Council requested me to conclude expeditiously an agreement on the status of UNAMIR and its personnel in Rwanda. The Council requested that this agreement come into force as near as possible to the outset of the operation and no later than 30 days after the adoption of the resolution. Following the adoption of resolution 872 (1993), a draft status of forces agreement was presented to the Government of Rwanda. After consultations with the Government, the agreement was signed on 5 November 1993. A copy of the agreement was then forwarded to RPF, which confirmed its readiness to cooperate in the implementation of its provisions.

8. It will be recalled that in my report of 24 September 1993 (S/26488) I had proposed, and the Council had approved, a concept of operations with an implementation schedule comprising four phases. Phase I commenced on 5 October 1993 with the adoption by the Council of resolution 872 (1993). During this phase, preparations for the establishment of a secure area in Kigali

were to be made, the monitoring of the cease-fire between the two parties in the demilitarized zone (DMZ) was to be undertaken by UNAMIR and the foreign forces stationed in Kigali were to depart. This phase was to last approximately 90 days, until the establishment of the broad-based transitional government in Kigali. Phase II would begin the day after the transitional government was installed and would end when the preparations for the disengagement, demobilization and integration of the armed forces and Gendarmerie were completed. It was estimated that this phase would also last about 90 days. Phase III would comprise the actual disengagement, demobilization and integration process. The duration of this phase was estimated at about 9 months. Finally, during phase IV, which would last 10 months, UNAMIR would assist in maintaining a secure environment and creating conditions conducive to the holding of free and fair elections.

9. As stated in my report of 24 September, it was foreseen that the strength of military personnel required for the implementation of UNAMIR's mandate would stand at 1,428 all ranks by the end of phase I and that it would reach a peak at the end of phase II, with a total of 2,548 military personnel. A process of gradual reduction would begin during phase III, leading to a residual strength of some 930 military personnel by the beginning of phase IV.

10. In my implementation plan, I had indicated that the mission's operations would be divided into five sectors, including a Kigali sector and a demilitarized zone sector. Two other sectors would be located with the Rwandese Government forces (RGF) and the forces of the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) respectively (see attached map). For internal administrative purposes, UNOMUR would be considered as the fifth sector.

11. The Force Commander of UNAMIR, General Romeo A. Dallaire (Canada), arrived in Kigali on 22 October 1993, followed by an advance party of 21 military personnel on 27 October 1993. On 1 November, as foreseen in my report, the OAU Neutral Military Observer Group (NMOG II), which had been monitoring the cease-fire in the DMZ, was integrated into UNAMIR. UNAMIR's headquarters were formally inaugurated on 17 November in the presence of General Juvenal Habyarimana, President of Rwanda. The Force headquarters has been able to fulfil most of its projected tasks for phase I, though under certain logistic constraints due to delays in the arrival of vehicles, communications equipment and other supplies.

12. The Kigali sector headquarters has developed a calendar and operational plans for the establishment of the weapons-secure area, for the movement of an RPF security battalion to Kigali and for the conduct of other tasks in the area, as foreseen in my previous report. The Kigali weapons-secure area was established on 24 December and the RPF security battalion arrived in Kigali on 28 December 1993. Intensive discussions are being held with the parties with a view to facilitating the installation of the transitional government by the end of the month.

13. The demilitarized zone sector headquarters was established upon the arrival of the advance party and became operational on 1 November 1993 when the NMOG II elements were absorbed into UNAMIR. Until now it has not been possible, in the absence of the necessary logistic support, to deploy personnel to Byumba.

However, the deployment of the required equipment is expected to take place in January 1994.

14. The Military Observer Group headquarters was established from elements of the advance party and NMOG II and became operational on 7 November. It has been commanding and administering all deployed military observers. It has also been conducting valuable reconnaissance of both parties' sector headquarters locations, as well as liaison tasks and investigations.

15. In addition, the Military Observer Group has been given the task of following the situation which developed on the southern border of Rwanda following the coup d'état of 21 October 1993 in Burundi. The unexpected flow of Burundese refugees into Rwanda, as well as allegations of cross-border military movement, have taxed the operations of the observers. In this connection, I instructed Under-Secretary-General James O. C. Jonah, who was in Burundi to attend the funeral of President Ndadaye, to visit the southern border area of Rwanda in order to assess the situation. Mr. Jonah travelled from Bujumbura to Kigali by road on 7 December and was thus able to observe the impact of the sudden flow of Burundese refugees in that area. While in Kigali, Mr. Jonah discussed the Burundese crisis with President Habyarimana and urged his assistance in reducing tensions in Burundi.

16. Although the southern region is at present reasonably quiet, the relative ease of access to considerable arms and the ethnic tensions amongst and around the refugees have created a potentially destabilizing situation which had not been foreseen in my initial assessment of requirements for the mission. For the time being, the Force Commander is attempting to reallocate personnel within the overall resources projected in my report of 24 September. This solution may be acceptable for the near term if the flow of observers planned for phase II is deployed on an urgent basis. If, however, experience and circumstances were to require additional observers, I would bring this matter to the attention of the Security Council for its consideration.

17. The RGF and RPF sector headquarters are in the process of being established. A small liaison office was opened in Milindi, within the RPF sector, following tensions in the north-western part of the country. The Military Observer Group is performing the necessary liaison and reconnaissance functions in the RGF zone.

18. It will be recalled that in paragraph 8 of resolution 872 (1993) the Security Council invited me to report on the requirements for further deployments, especially in the demilitarized zone. During the month of November, two separate incidents, in which some 60 civilians were brutally killed, took place in the vicinity of Ruhengeri. The nature of these attacks, directed against civilians primarily in and around the DMZ, has underscored the need for UNAMIR promptly to acquire the capability to monitor the area effectively. The investigations conducted into these killings by UNAMIR observers have revealed that a well-armed and reportedly ruthless group was operating in the area, with a view to disrupting or even derailing the peace process. The precarious security situation in that region confirms the need for a fully equipped infantry battalion, to enable UNAMIR to monitor the

demilitarized zone and provide a safe environment for the large population living in the area.

19. The deployment of the Kigali battalion, composed of contingents from Belgium and Bangladesh, was completed in the first part of December. As a result, the foreign troops stationed in Kigali were able to complete their withdrawal on 15 December 1993. Regarding other elements of UNAMIR, 26 of the 50 members of the projected Medical Platoon have been deployed. Pending completion of the deployment of this unit, the Belgian contingent has agreed to allow the use of its Hercules aircraft for air evacuation in emergency cases. The 20 members of the movement control platoon and the 5 members of the military police group have also been deployed.

20. On 27 December 1993, the composition of UNAMIR consisted of a total of 1,260 military personnel, from Austria (5), Bangladesh (564), Belgium (424), Botswana (9), Brazil (13), Canada (2), the Congo (25), Fiji (1), Ghana (37), Hungary (4), Mali (10), the Netherlands (10), Poland (5), Senegal (39), Slovakia (5), Togo (15), Tunisia (61), Uruguay (21) and Zimbabwe (10). These figures include the 81 military observers serving with UNOMUR (see S/26878).

21. The composition of the military component of UNAMIR has revealed a need for interpreters/translators which had not been anticipated in my report of 24 September. A small number of interpreters/translators will therefore be put at the disposal of UNAMIR to assist its military personnel in the performance of their mandated tasks. I intend to reflect the financial impact in my next report to the General Assembly on the financing of UNAMIR.

III. CIVILIAN POLICE

22. The Arusha peace agreement called on the United Nations to assist in maintaining public security through the monitoring and verification of the activities of the Gendarmerie and communal police. In my report of 24 September, I had indicated that in order to verify that law and order were maintained effectively and impartially, a small United Nations civilian police unit consisting of 60 police officers would be required by UNAMIR. It has not so far been possible to deploy this personnel. However, some Member States have recently agreed to make civilian police officers available for this operation and it is anticipated that they will be deployed in January 1994.

IV. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

23. Since my report of 24 September (S/26488), emergency and rehabilitation efforts for the displaced persons have continued, but new difficulties have arisen as a result of a massive influx of Burundese refugees caused by ethnic violence in neighbouring Burundi as well as by an increasingly serious drought. Of an estimated 685,000 Burundese refugees, some 375,000 have fled to Rwanda. The revised budget of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other United Nations agencies to meet emergency needs of Burundese refugees in the region until May 1994 amounts to $52 million.

24. UNAMIR, together with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNHCR and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, will continue to provide all necessary assistance to facilitate the safe return of refugees as well as the distribution of humanitarian relief supplies to the needy populations. The continued cooperation of the parties with the international community is essential for the successful implementation of the Arusha peace agreement. I hope that the international community will continue to extend sufficient assistance to the refugees and displaced persons in Rwanda, so as to support the unimpeded implementation of the Arusha peace agreement.

V. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

25. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments not exceeding $4.6 million for the initial requirements of UNAMIR, for the period from 5 October to 30 November 1993, under the provision of General Assembly resolution 46/187 of 20 December 1991 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses.

26. The total cost of UNAMIR for the six-month period from 5 October 1993 to 30 April 1994, including the amount of $4.6 million previously authorized by the Advisory Committee, has been estimated at $51,120,000 gross ($50,478,000 net). The Advisory Committee recently recommended that the General Assembly authorize further commitments of up to $46.5 million gross ($45.9 million net). A detailed budget showing the breakdown of the estimated amount of $51.120 million will be submitted to the General Assembly shortly.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

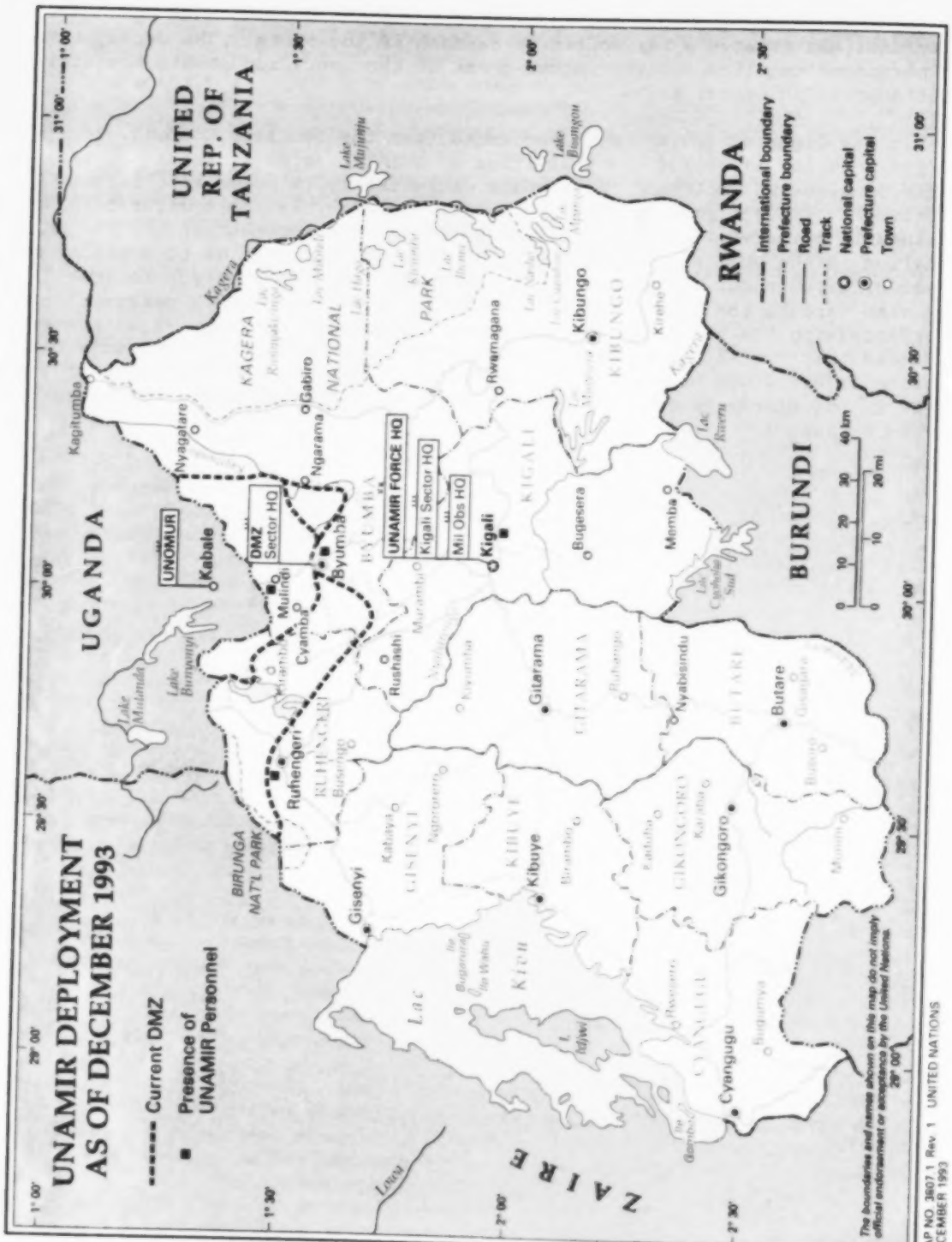
27. In my previous report, I stressed that two essential conditions had to be met to enable the United Nations to discharge its mandate in Rwanda successfully and effectively. First, the parties had to cooperate fully with one another and with the United Nations in carrying out their commitments under the Arusha agreement. Secondly, the United Nations had to be provided in a timely manner with the necessary human and financial resources.

28. Despite recent signs of mutual intransigence, the parties have continued to show good will and cooperation in their contacts with each other and with the United Nations. They have also managed to weather some tense and potentially disruptive moments in the wake of the events in Burundi. In addition, the fact that the cease-fire has generally been respected demonstrates that the parties remain committed to the peace and reconciliation process initiated by the Arusha agreement.

29. For their part, Member States have responded positively to my appeals for the provision of personnel at relatively short notice. As can be seen from section II above, the initial deployment of UNAMIR has proceeded largely on schedule. Although the logistic support capabilities of UNAMIR are for the time being inadequate, there is on the ground a minimum viable force which can respond to the most pressing needs in Kigali. However, the situation in the DMZ and in the north-west of the country remains unstable. Moreover, the situation

in Burundi has created a new source of tension in the south. The deployment of the personnel required for the second phase of the operation should therefore be undertaken on an urgent basis.

30. In the light of the above, I recommend that the Security Council, in carrying out its review of the activities of UNAMIR, agree that this operation should continue to implement the mandate entrusted to it under resolution 872 (1993). In this regard, I intend to proceed with the implementation plan as outlined in my previous report, including the early deployment of the second battalion in the DMZ. I am aware that the Council had asked me to consider ways of reducing the total maximum strength of UNAMIR. I will continue to seek economies through the phased deployment and withdrawal of UNAMIR personnel, in accordance with the timetable set out in my implementation plan. I am however convinced that, under the present circumstances, a reduction in the projected resource levels would negatively affect the performance and credibility of UNAMIR in the discharge of its mandate. It could also jeopardize the peace process in Rwanda.


UNAMIR DEPLOYMENT
AS OF DECEMBER 1993
Current DMZ
Presence of UNAMIR Personnel
UGANDA
UNITED REP. OF TANZANIA
RWANDA
BURUNDI
ZAIRE
UNOMUR
DMZ Sector HQ
UNAMIR FORCE HQ
Kigali Sector HQ
Mil Obs HQ
Kabale
Kagitumba
Nyagatare
Gabiro
Ngarama
Rwamagana
Kibungo
Kigali
Mulindi
Byumba
Cyamba
Ruhengeri
Rushashi
Bugesera
Mimba
Giterama
Nyabisindu
Butare
Gisenyi
Kibuye
Gikongoro
Cyangugu
Kagera
Lake Mutanda
Lake Burera
Lake Ruhondo
Lake Muhazi
Lake Mirayu
Lake Bisongoro
Lake Kivu
Lake Cyohoha Sud
Lake Rweru
Lake Rwihinda
Lake Cohoha
Lake Kanzigiri
Lake Rwanyakazinga
Lake Ihema
Lake Rwampanga
Lake Shakani
Lake Nasho
Lake Ngeta
Lake Rugwero
Lake Rwakibale
Lake Rwabarenge
Lake Rwamahoro
Lake Rwamiko
Lake Rwamwiza
Lake Rwamwiza Nord
Lake Rwamwiza Sud
Lake Rwamwiza Est
Lake Rwamwiza Ouest
Lake Rwamwiza Nord-Est
Lake Rwamwiza Sud-Est
Lake Rwamwiza Nord-Ouest
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/26928
30 December 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 29 DECEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, during the period from 10 to 20 December 1993, United States aircraft continued to violate Iraqi national airspace for the purpose of surveillance and provocation.

Date		Details
10 December 1993	(a)	Northern region: 28 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-8,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah and Amadiyah.
	(b)	Southern region: 54 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 5,500-8,500 m, centred on Basra, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Chabayish, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Jalibah and Busayyah.
11 December 1993	(a)	Northern region: 27 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-7,500 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.
	(b)	Southern region: 59 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-8,500 m, centred on Basra, Nasiriyah, Qal'at Salih, Samawah, Jalibah, Artawi, Busayyah, Salman and Ushbayjah. At 1208 hours on the same day, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft violated Iraqi airspace, flying over Basra, Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Amarah, Shatrah and Busayyah at a speed of 600 km/h and at an altitude of 20,000 m. At 1448 hours it returned to Saudi Arabian airspace.
12 December 1993	(a)	Northern region: No air activity was recorded in this region on 12 December 1993.

(b) Southern region: No air activity was recorded in this region on 12 December 1993.

13 December 1993 (a) Northern region: 16 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-7,500 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 47 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 5,000-8,500 m, centred on Qurnah, Samawah, Nasiriyah, Qal'at Salih, Jalibah, Busayyah and Artawi.

14 December 1993 (a) Northern region: 16 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-9,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Amadiyah, Ayn Zalah and Tall Afar.

(b) Southern region: 42 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-8,000 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Busayyah, Jalibah, Salman and Chabayish.

15 December 1993 (a) Northern region: No hostile air activity was recorded in this region on 15 December 1993.

(b) Southern region: 47 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-8,500 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Chabayish, Qurnah, Artawi and Busayyah.

16 December 1993 (a) Northern region: 32 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-8,500 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar, Dokan and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 51 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 5,000-8,500 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qal'at Salih, Qurnah, Jalibah, Busayyah and Artawi.

17 December 1993 (a) Northern region: 20 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-8,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Amadiyah, Tall Afar and Dokan.

(b) Southern region: 61 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 5,000-8,000 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Khidr, Salman, Lasaf, Artawi, Ushbayjah, Busayyah, Jalibah and Qal'at Salih.

18 December 1993 (a) Northern region: No hostile air activity was recorded in this region on 18 December 1993.

(b) Southern region: 54 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 5,000-9,000 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Amarah, Basra, Artawi, Qurnah, Chabayish and Busayyah.

19 December 1993 (a) Northern region: 29 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-11,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 70 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 5,500-10,000 m, centred on Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Busayyah, Qal'at Salih, Artawi and Jalibah.

20 December 1993 (a) Northern region: 22 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-9,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Ayn Zalah.

(b) Southern region: 75 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 5,000-8,000 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Basra, Amarah, Samawah, Salman, Jalibah, Busayyah and Artawi.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative